The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

"TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW."

A rosebud blossomed in my bower,
A bird sang in my garden;
The rosebud was its fairest flower,
The bird its gentlest warden.
And a child beside the linden-tree
Sang, "Think no more of sorrow;
But let us smile and sing to-day,
For we must weep to-morrow."

I asked the bird, "Oh didst thou hear
The song that she would sing thee?
And can it be that thou shouldst fear
What the next morn may bring thee?"
He answered with triumphant strain,
Saying, "I know not sorrow;
But I must sing my best to-day,
For I may die to-morrow!"

I asked the rose, "Oh, tell me, sweet,
In thy first beauty's dawning,
Thou canst not fear, from this retreat,
The coming of the morning?"
She flung her fragrant leaves apart,
The lovelier for her sorrow,
Saying, "Yet I must bloom to-day,
For I may droop to-morrow."

I said, "The bloom upon my cheek
Is fleeting as the roses;
My voice no more shall sing or speak,
When dust in dust reposes;
And from these soulless monitors
One lesson I may borrow—
That we should smile and sing to-day,
For we may weep to-morrow."

Miscellaneous News.

Capture of a Slaver---The Cruise of the Mohawk.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

KEY WEST, May 6th, 1860.—The U. S. steamship Mohawk, L. Craven, commander, arrived at this place the 30th inst., having in tow the prize bark Wild Fire, seized on the 26th ult., 50 miles northeast of Nuevitas, loaded with a cargo of slaves from the Congo River, Africa. The Mohawk had been cruising for a week among the Bahama Banks, occasionally landing upon the Keys. On the 26th, off Neuvitas, in a dead calm, a strange sail was discovered, which proved to be a bark, evidently American built, and in response to our sign, hoisted also the Stars and Stripes. As the steamer ranged alongside, men were observed in the rigging tarring it, others at work about the deck, only a few in number, while the captain and one or two officers coolly climbed upon the rail and watched her movements. A boat was lowered, not because any suspicion was excited, but from force of habit. As the boat approached the bark it was observed that no one threw a line to receive them, a piece of courtesy common to every ship master, no matter how rough. As the boarding officer passed over the side, a man stepped forward and offered his hand. No sooner had Lieut. Carpenter touched the rail than he drew his sword and waved it, at the same moment a shout of applause was raised by the boat's crew, and it was then known on the Mohawk that the vessel was a prize. The prize proved to be the slave bark Wildfire, which left New York the 10th December, 1854, with an American crew for the West Indies. She had a good run to the West Indies, arriving at St. Thomas the eighth day. Here she remained eight days, and then sailed direct for the Congo river, where she took in a cargo of over 600 slaves. She succeeded in getting clear of the coast without seeing a single vessel, and then went under the command a of Spanish captain and crew, who came on board as passengers. An obscure story was told about their coming from a brig or schooner which was captured or wrecked. Previous to this time the crew had received $16 a month. They were now to receive $800 for their portion of the proceeds of the sale of negroes. They were out 36 days, and would have landed their cargo before had they not been becalmed 4 days where they were at the time of capture. As soon as the Mohawk's crew went on board, the wretches, to the number of 519, the rest having died on the passage, were drove on deck for fresh air.

They came up with wonder depicted on their faces, many of them at first began to cry, but the majority soon found out that something for their interest had occurred and a prolonged cry of joy came from each throat. A majority are children of from 8 to 16 years old. The females amount to about seventy. They were separated from the rest by being placed in the cabin. Still further aft was a little hatch out of which crawled some eight or ten skeletons in the last stages of disease. As they came out of the hold they made a rush for two half hogsheads of water which they appropriated and fought for with all the fury of a famished dog over a bone. The night was an extraordinary one certainly, the deck crowded with these naked beings, their grotesque action, the constant hum of voices, the strange and disagreeable odor, all formed a scene which is not easily forgotten. The captain laughed and talked unconcernedly, but the men appeared morose and disappointed, having got within a few miles of their home and fortune, to have the prize wrested so suddenly from them. A crew was sent on board, the officers, Barber and Carpenter, to take charge of her; and her crew, with the exception of two who were drivers and overseers, who were retained to keep the negroes in order, were transferred to the Mohawk. They were in all 27, of whom five were low with the African fever. One was too ill to be moved, and was left to die on the bark. The sick were soon placed under medical treatment.

From their own account, the crew have suffered everything. Their countenances showed a great deal of suffering and disease. They say that since the cowardly Spanish Captain has commanded them they have been shamefully treated, and the sick had no attention paid them. One of the latter had died before the capture, and another was so ill as to be delirious. The captain was at first particularly cool. He laughed at the capture and at his own misfortune; but when he saw preparations on the steamer for their confinement he became somewhat alarmed, and offered one of the officers $100,000 if he would cause him to be set safely ashore. When told that it was impossible, he went to Capt. Craven and begged that he might be landed on one of the Keys. Of course this was denied him, when his frenzy knew no bounds, and he declared he would jump overboard before he would be taken to Key West. As the Mohawk's crew was small in number, and having so many on the prize, (she had as many prisoners as men,) the prisoners were placed in irons and in charge of a sentry. Every man and officer was armed with pistol and cutlass. The watch was carefully arranged so as to secure the utmost safety. No one but the captain was allowed his liberty, and he was closely watched.

The Spanish Captain, finding he could no longer deceive himself that he was in danger of punishment, tried every means to avert it; he offered one of the officers $200,000, to be allowed to go free with his cargo. The crew were rather relieved than otherwise in getting clear of the bark.

On the 30th the steamer arrived safely in this harbor with the prize. The U. S. Marshall was at once notified of the seizure and solicited to prepare quarter for them. The President had but a few weeks before, in a communication with Marshal Moreno, declared that should any such seizure be made, "They could not be landed within the walls of Fort Taylor," but that the Marshal should take good and proper care of them. It only remained for him to construct temporary quarters for them on shore, and a building 25 feet wide and 275 feet long, was put up in two days' time, when the entire body of negroes was transferred to it. The sick had been in the meantime taken to the old carpenter's shop, at the foot of the fort bridge, and here they will remain until the Marshal can build a hospital within the barracoon at Whitehead Point. Five of the sick had died, and a large number must follow. Doctors Whiteburst and Krine are attending the sick. They are being nursed and cared for as well as could be done under the circumstances.

Capt. Brannan, of the U. S. Army, having been called upon to furnish a guard, has detailed 36 of his men, and they encamped upon the point. Besides their side-arms they have two brass field-pieces to prevent any *cutting out* by disaffected Spaniards making forages from Cuba. The condition of this cargo of slaves is said to be above the average. The women are, some of them, really handsome, sleek, modest, affectionate—caring for their children, they might be models for some of their more civilized sisterhood.

An Indian Captive---His Sufferings---His Release.

A report was published last summer, and generally circulated by the press, of the murder of an American party of emigrants by Indians, among the number Captain Henry Florence, from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His friends, until they received the following letter, were fully impressed with the truthfulness of the report. The letter will be read with interest, as it not only contradicts the report of the murder, but gives an interesting description of the Captain's hardships and sufferings:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—With feelings of the most profound gratitude to my Maker, I once more address you. I arrived in this city ten days ago. In the spring of 1859, myself with three companions, left Sacramento to go to our homes, which we expected to reach by the first of July, but a dreadful misfortune befel us. Our rapid traveling was very fatiguing; however we gained the Sweet Water Valley, where one of our party became very ill, and we encamped in a ravine half a mile from the main trail. We saw Indians every day; on the fourth day they came into our camp and showed every sign of friendship in their power, which threw us entirely off our guard. We all lay down to sleep that night, anticipating no danger; but the treacherous savages entered our tent, stole our guns, and fired upon us, killing my companions.

Finding myself unhurt, I sprang to my feet, seized an Indian, who was in the act of dashing out my brains with a war club, but a dozen dusky savages sprang upon me, bore me down, and after severely beating me, they bound me hand and foot, then rifled the tent of everything, took our horses, unbound my feet, and placed me upon one of them, and then left the scene of massacre, leaving my dead companions to be devoured by the wolves. We traveled at a very fast rate until the next day, when we came to their camp. They then gave me some dried berries to eat, but one mouthful sufficed, I could not eat, my thirst was intense, for I had a burning fever; my hands being bound behind me, were greatly swollen.

Early the next morning they again took the line of march to cross the Rocky mountains. Oh, what suffering I then passed through! It seemed to me like a frightful dream, for my mind forsook me. I do not know how or when we crossed the mountains, but one day, when my senses returned again I found myself in a large encampment of Indians, who were in the enjoyment of a war-dance. The orgies of that day and night were frightful in the extreme; hideously painted savages would come and stare me in the face, then, with a wild yell of triumph, would again mingle in the war-dance.

The next day at sun-rise they lay down to sleep, except those who watched over me.—In the afternoon all the savages assembled in council. The chief, who was a large and stalwart man, rose and addressed the assemblage; he spoke of my capture, which I knew by his gestures and signs. As the sun sank behind the distant horizon he sat down, solemn and grave. A young brave then arose and talked a couple of hours; his language was violent in the extreme; he seemed to blame the savages for capturing me. It appeared that the party that captured me wanted to kill me, but this young brave wanted to sell me. At the close of his speech my own money and that of my companions was given to the chief, who divided it among the tribe. They did not abuse me while I was with them, but they kept an unceasing watch over me day and night.

Their mode of living is entirely savage. I had to eat raw meat with the gall sprinkled over it. This I could not do at first, but hunger drove me to it, and for some days I had no food. I have been four days without tasting a morsel. While they had anything to eat they would not go to get more, but remain in their lodges, or basking in the sun; then a party would start and be gone three or four days and bring a fresh supply. They would not trust me with a gun or bow and arrow, so that I was entirely dependent upon them. I have even been obliged to devour worms and bugs. It would fill a volume to tell you all my sufferings.

For three long and dreary months I was obliged to endure this; when one day I noticed quite a stir in the camp, but could not divine the meaning. Then I saw a train of seven mules and fifteen Indians. The master of the train was half Indian and half French, but could not speak English very well. When he spoke to me I told him of my capture and sufferings, and requested him to buy me. I told him I would give him all the money the Indians had among them; but he shook his head, and said that it could not be recovered; that the Indians had made rings and spurs of it. But he was a villian, for he could trade off his whiskey and powder and get the money, and not be troubled with me.

I had a check for $3,000 payable in St. Louis, which the Indians did not know the value of. This I was obliged to sign over to him before he would consent to buy me. We finally concluded our bargain. He was to conduct me as far as Humboldt River, where I hoped to fall in with some emigrants going to California. He remained three days, and we left them amid yells and all sorts of hideous noises. In seven days we arrived at the emigrant road leading from the South Pass to Fort Hall, where we met a small emigrant train, which we immediately joined. We came as far as the upper end of Carson Valley, in Utah Territory, but winter had already set in, and I became so worn out that they were obliged to leave me behind with an Indian, who promised to take good care of me.

All this long dreary winter I had to remain there. The snow was from fifteen to thirty feet deep on the mountains, so that no one could pass. As soon as the snow had somewhat disappeared, I took my leave of the Indian, and came to Carson City. I then crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, and came direct'y to this place. On arriving I learned that my father had been here, and signified his intention of going in search of me. I have published an account of my release in hope of hearing of him. Give my respects to all friends in Carlisle.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY FLORENCE.

Turkey Buzzards at Charleston.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

In the air, sailing around in "lazy leisure," with an eye fixed upon the filth spots of the earth, could be seen at Charleston flocks of turkey buzzards; and when they had finished airing themselves they would descend to the gutters, fish booths, and sink spouts to feed, acting as the scavengers of the town.—They were remarkably tame, being protected by law from harm and allowed the freedom of the city. But these turkey buzzards were not the only birds of like feather seen in that city during the session of the Convention.—There were, by actual count, over five hundred Government officials acting the part of political scavengers for this Administration, dealing in the filth of their own making to the disgust of all honest people.

The most of them, it is true, were outside the Convention, but some of them were inside, as might be seen by the divided vote in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, Custom-house collectors, naval officers, and postmasters, with bribes in their pockets, unblushingly took leading parts in their delegations and attempted for definite and well-understood considerations to cheat, control, and defeat the well known will of their constituents and that of the people. The most barefaced and shameless case of this kind was that of Gen. Whitney, now collector at Boston. He was elected by Douglas men as an open and avowed Douglas man. Soon after his election, Mr. Buchanan appointed him to the collectorship of Boston, a berth controlling some one hundred and fifty appointments and some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of patronage.

This appointment smacked of corruption at the time, but it seemed incredible that any man outside of a penitentiary could be so lost to all common decency and self-respect, as to thus *publicly* make sale of himself before the eyes of the world. But so it was. With Ben Butler and Cale Cushing, colleagues elected by the Douglas Democracy of Massachusetts, he entered into conspiracy at Charleston, and did all in his power to defeat the expressed will of his own people and that of the country generally.

There was an old man, a feeble, gray-headed old gentleman in that delegation, of the Jackson and Douglas school. He had left his quiet home in New England, and gone all the way down to Charleston, a distance of 1200 miles, *to vote for Douglas*. But the long journey, and the loss of sleep so necessary to old age, proved too much for him, and during a portion of the balloting he was confined to his bed by severe indisposition. A friend in the delegation proposed to cast his ballot for him, but the collector and his clique refused to receive it without written orders from the old man. An order was written and put into the hands of an alternate delegate, who, against the expressed wish and written request of the old gentleman, voted against Douglas on every ballot. The Douglas men of the delegation expostulated with him for such an outrageous breach of trust, but to no purpose. Finally, Mr. Stephens, of the delegation, brought the matter before the Convention, under a question of privilege, and, during the discussion of it, the old man was brought in from his sick bed bundled up in sick clothes, and looking more like a ghost than a living man. Feeble as he was, he braced himself for a vote, and, Old Hickory like, sat out the session, making the Douglas vote one more, and the Butler and Cushing vote one less. We had the curiosity to go over to the Massachusetts delegation for the purpose of looking the rascally alternate in the face, and we found his name to be A. W. Chapin, Esq., *postmaster* at Springfield, Massachusetts.

These are specimen birds of the Charleston Turkey Buzzards. *The next National Convention will be pruned of all Federal office-holders by a rule of the present Convention.* Mark that.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

HOME AGAIN.—A DOUGLAS EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.—One month ago to-day we took temporary leave of our readers for a pleasure trip South in conjunction with a little business errand we had at Charleston. We did go to Charleston, saw the elephant, and are now at home without a scar or a scare. We have seen a live Fire-eater and heard him howl. We first had a front view of the animal and then a rear view; the latter being the most interesting aspect to us. We accomplished the pleasure portion of our trip, having travelled in thirty days twenty-four hundred miles in steamboats and railroad cars; but the errand at Charleston was not fully accomplished, owing to the fact that some of the parties were away when we got ready to transact the business. But the main object of our mission was accomplished, and judging from the "noise and confusion" in this city last night by our Douglas constituents, it was very satisfactorily accomplished.

We planted a Popular Sovereignty platform so deep into the *maws* of the Fire-eaters as to make them vomit themselves out of the Convention, and out of the party, to the great relief of the whole country. We then brought the enemy to close action, gave them fifty-seven broadsides from our Douglas battery, without losing a man. We then adjourned from Ephesus to Philippi, where we shall complete our labors in due form and in due time.

We could have nominated Douglas at Charleston by giving him "*two-thirds of all the votes given*" according to the old rule; but when Cushing & Co. construed that rule so as to include votes out of the Convention, as well as those that were in, it made a nomination impossible, and an adjournment a necessity. The adjourned Convention at Baltimore, with full delegations from the seceding States, will repudiate said construction, and will nominate Douglas or nobody. Mark that!

"Closed on Account of a Death in the Family."

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

We paused a moment to read these words, as we passed by. They were written on a slip of paper and affixed to the window of a grocery store, somewhere in the great heart of the city which we have called *home* for a year.

And these words on that narrow slip of paper were like keys opening into new doors and passages of our thoughts, and they were like a chime of bells swinging to and fro in the air above us, as we went on our way.

Of whom was it written, that brief, solemn, final sentence which must alone close the chapters of all lives—the highest and the lowliest! and where was the home whose windows were darkened and the voice of whose music was hushed under that fearful mystery. "*A death* in the family!" And who was dead? Was it a little child, a 'well spring of gladness,' suddenly ceased in the household?

Was it all gone—the patter, patter of its little feet as it went about its little play—the small head with its golden rings of hair, fluttering now here, now there, as a sunbeam flutters around a room, chased and driven by the restless shadows—the sweet laugh, which gurgled out suddenly for joy, and was caught up and hidden in other voices, which only laughed for joy of the child's, and the little, teasing, cunning, frolicksome, sweet ways—were these all gone, and was that what it meant, this "*death in the family?*"

Was it lying still and white in some darkened parlor, the little, half-worn shoes at the head of the cradle, and the scarlet dress with the white apron flung across the foot; were the little, dainty, fluttering hands folded cold and waxen on its breast—the little hands that used to flutter up every night for joy when the father came home, while the small lips would be lifted up and crow out for joy at his kiss—was the baby lying there, the sweet lips, the laughing eyes, the dimpled cheeks, so still and frozen that the mother could not catch it up and hide it in her bosom, and warm it with her kisses back into life?

And to-day must they lay it down to its last sleep, not on soft pillows, with dainty coverlets drawn over its dimpled shoulders, knowing that in an hour or two there would be a new resurrection from the cradle of gladness and beauty; but laid down on another pillow that would never yield to the pressure of the soft head, while the tender hands of April should fold its green coverlet over the fair limbs and aching hearts and tearful eyes should go away from the little heap of earth to the desolate home of which it was written, *death in the family?*

Or, may be, it was of the mother that this was written. The patient, loving face, the gentle voice, the soft footfalls—all gone! and oh! what a blank and darkness was there in the family now?

There was her low chair in its old place by the table, with the work-basket close by it, but no little children could climb up with tears into her lap and be hugged to her heart a few minutes, and find such comfort and healing there that they came down full of smiles and gladness—no soft feet stealing up the stairs to see that the little limbs were snugly "tucked in"—no mother to tell some pleasant story before bed-time, and say, in her soft, coaxing way, "just ten minutes longer, father," when the clock struck eight, and the eager voices pleaded for "only one more little story."

No mother to unfasten the knots and draw off the mitten, and remove the tippets when the children came in from school tired and cold. No mother to run to with every grief or gladness, always loving, always ready to hear, and patient, and sympathetic, and forgiving; no mother to make all troubles smooth, to soothe all sorrows, to explain, and comfort and heal all difficulties.

There she was lying, with her frozen face and silent lips, and her little children clustering with wondering, frightened faces about her, but the ear that always thrilled to their lightest call, would never wake again, the lips that were always brimming over with sweet caresses, would never drop into smiles again—the little children would never find "mother" any more!

Death in the family! May be it was a brother, the pride and hope of the household, just in the glow and strength of his free, careless boyhood, while the boughs of his life were full of sweet singing birds and the joy of blossoms, and lo! the storm came suddenly, and the laughing voice and the ringing step were brought low.

Or perhaps it was a sister, just blossoming into the grace and beauty of womanhood, a sweet "hearth flower," whose fragrance filled the household, and whose future was full of promise as a summer morning when it rises out from the east and walks upon the mountains, and the winds swing their great censors of perfume before it, and the birds commence their sweet service; for just as was her dawn, just so fair did its sunshine, and sweet songs prophecy her day, but death made ready his bow, and for her too is the hard pillow and the green quilting which the spring shall draw over it.

Or perhaps this "*death in the family,*" came to one whose years were ripe as the fruit the wind shakes from its boughs in October; one who sat bowed and wrinkled, "waiting patiently" by the fireside, with the snows of life bleaching the gray hairs thickly as the snows of winter bleach the hills outside.

And so these thoughts rung to and fro, like a solemn dirge rung by bells in the air around us; and suddenly, in the midst of this, there floated, like a silver chime, the promise, "in my Father's house are many mansions."

And we remembered, too, that the windows of those "homes" were never closed, that the voice of their music was never hushed because of the shadow of death dropping over the threshold. Oh, "many mansions," whose fair gardens border the banks of the River of Life, whose windows look off to the Eternal Hills, and under whose shining roofs are gathered the families of the Redeemer—it is never written on thy portals, it is never whispered under thine arches of eternal beauty, "*Closed on account of a death in the family.*"

Telegraphic Anecdote.

Some ten years or more ago, there was upon the New York and Washington telegraph line, at the Philadelphia station, an operator named Thayer, who, besides being an adept at the business, was a gentleman of culture and wit, and exceedingly fond of a joke, no matter at whose expense. At the New York terminus of the line there was, upon the contrary, a steady, matter-of-fact sort of man, who was no appreciator of jokes and never practiced them. The President of the line was the Hon. B. B. French, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, a wit, poet and humorist, and of course appreciated humor wherever he came across it.

Thayer took it into his head one day to send a dispatch to some fictitious name in New York for the purpose of enjoying a laugh at the expense of the operator at New York.—Accordingly he composed and forwarded the following:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1846.

To Mr. Jones, New York: Send me ten dollars at once, so that I can get my clothes.

(Signed) JULIA.

13 words, collect 34 cents.

The operator at New York, not suspecting any joke, asked the Philadelphia operator for the address.

The Philadelphia operator replied that the young lady didn't leave any; and asked him to look in the directory for it.

The New York operator replied that he had already done so, but that as there were over fifty Joneses in the directory, he was at a loss to know which one to send it to.

"If that is the case," says Thayer, "you had better send a copy to each of them, and charge 34 cents apiece."

The New York operator did so, and I will give the result of the arrangement in the words of the President, Mr. French, from whom, a few days after this affair, Mr. Thayer received the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1846.

MR. THAYER—SIR: A few days since you sent a despatch, purporting to come from one Julia, addressed to Mr. Jones, New York.—The New York operator informed you that he desired an address, as there were upwards of fifty Jones in the directory, and he was at a loss to know which one of them it was designed for. You replied that in that case he must send a copy to every one of them, and charge upon each; and the operator at New York in the innocence of his heart did so.—Some twenty of the Joneses paid for their despatches, but there was one sent to the residence of an elderly merchant by that name, who being away from home when it arrived, it was opened by his wife, and was the occasion of a very unpleasant domestic scene.—Mr. Jones has been to see me in relation to the matter, and threatens to sue the company for damages—taking the thing very much to heart.

Now all this is very funny, and a good joke, and I have laughed at it as heartily as anybody; but you had not better try it again or any of the rest of the operators upon the line, if you value your situations.

Some ten years since there was a very ludicrous, and at the same time natural blunder perpetrated upon the line between this city and New York. A gentleman sent a despatch requesting parties in New York to "forward sample forks by express." When the message was delivered it read thus:—"Forward sample for K. S."

The parties who received it replied by asking "what sample K. S. wanted?"

Of course the gentleman came to the office and complained that the despatch had been transmitted wrong, and the operator promised to repeat it. Accordingly he telegraphed the New York operator that the despatch should have read—"forward sample forks." The New York operator having read it wrong in the first instance, could not decipher it differently now; he replied "that he *did* read it, sample for K. S.," and so delivered it. "But," returned the Boston operator, "I did not say for K. S. but f-o-r-k-s."

"What a numbskull that fellow is in Boston," exclaimed the New York operator in a rage. "He says he didn't say for K. S., but for K. S."

The Boston operator tried for an hour to make the New York operator read it "forks," but not succeeding, he wrote the despatch off upon a slip of paper and forwarded it by mail, and it remained a standing joke upon the line for many months afterwards.

Since the paper has been abolished upon the Morse lines, errors like the above rarely occur. The ear is found to be a much more reliable organ for the telegrapher than the eye. I do not think I should overshoot the mark if I said there is not one error made in reading by sound where there were ten formerly, in reading from the long strips of paper. One reason is, as I remarked in a previous article, the operator in reading by sound has his eyes at liberty, and can write down his despatch as he reads it by the tick, with all the facility with which an expert reporter can follow, and note down accurately, all the words spoken in a debate. The feat seems an extraordinary one, but practice will accomplish wonders.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Big Brindle.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and, though uneducated, possessed of hard-knot-sense. Col. W. had been elected to the Legislature, and had also been judge of the county court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm he had a large mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbor's fences, and committed other depredations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning, after breakfast, in presence of some gentlemen who had staid with him over night and who were on their way to town, he called his overseer and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear no more animadversions on his eternal depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Col. meant.

So after Col. W. left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what Col. W. meant by telling him to "impound" the ox.

"Why," said she, "the Col. meant to tell you to put him in a pen."

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no inconsiderable one as the animal was very wild and vicious, and, after a great deal of trouble and vexation, he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow and soliloquizing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I am dead sure the old Colonel will ask me if I impounded Big Brindle, and I'll bet I puzzle him as bad as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and, as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company.—After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer and said—

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, sir?"

"Yes, I did, but old Brindle transcended the impannel of the impound and scatterlophisticated all over the equininity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that sir?" said he.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, that old Brindle, being prognosticated with the idea of the cholery, ripped and tared, snorted and pawed dirt, jumped the fence, tuck to the woods, and would not be impounded no how!"

This was too much; the company roared again; in which the Colonel was forced to join, and, in the midst of the laughter, Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went, "I reckon the Col. won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

The Presidency and the House of Congress.

In view of the possibility that the choice of the next President of the United States may devolve upon the present House of Representatives, we subjoin a statement of its political cast by States. It will be borne in mind that in choosing a President, each State casts one vote. The present House is divided politically as follows:

Democratic—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia—14.

Republican—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Equally Divided—Kentucky, Maryland, and North Carolina—3.

American—Tennessee—1.

It requires 17 votes to effect a choice, and as neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have a sufficient number, the four last named States will, of course, hold "the balance of power." Should the House fail to elect a President before the 4th of March, that duty will then in effect devolve upon the Senate, which has the election of a Vice President, who, under the provisions of the Constitution, becomes President of the United States. The Senate is composed of a majority of Democrats.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The late advices from Europe have given a much firmer tone to the American breadstuffs market, and we may now rely upon a better demand in England for our surplus product of grain. The Western States will derive a material benefit from this enlarged market, and be enabled to discharge in part their accumulated debt. The railroads will reap material advantages in the large receipts from freights, and ship owners will share in the beneficial results from more active trade and better prices.—This new phase of the trade in breadstuffs is highly important to the whole country.

MAN is like a snow ball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all that's good in him melts like butter, but kick him around and he gathers strength with each revolution, until he grows into an avalanche.

THE reflection of the sun's rays in a mirror has been distinguished at a distance of twelve miles.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES.
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

The Chicago Nominations.

We give at considerable length, the proceedings of the Chicago Republican Convention. On the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was declared nominated as the *Republican* candidate for President. On the second ballot, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. Both gentlemen are radical Republicans, equally as objectionable as Seward, but not as well known. The American wing of the party were nowhere. Simon Cameron, Bates and others, half American and half Republican, *could not get a foot-hold in the Convention.* The German radicals who held a separate Convention in the same city and at the same time, had their plank forced into the platform of the nominating Convention. The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin is coolly received by the Americans, and hundreds and thousands of them will vote for Bell and Everett.

Douglas and Victory,

Every mail from the East, the West, the North and the South, brings us assurances that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Little Giant of the West, will be nominated at Baltimore in June. Since the adjournment of the Convention at Charleston, thousands of Democrats who were not for Douglas before, are now more enthusiastically his friends than they were of any of the other prominent candidates before the Convention. The vote Douglas received at Charleston has removed the scales from the eyes of the Democrats who were deceived by Administration organs into the belief that he had no strength and could show none at the Convention.—Since then the people see more clearly—can see into the future of the party, and see the necessity of nominating Douglas, if a Democratic victory is desirable. No other living man has the same strength in the Democratic party, North, East, West, or South.

News Items.

—Some days ago, George M'Guire, while standing on a pile of iron rails, at the Montour Works, in Danville, was instantly killed by lightning. Several others near him were also prostrated, but soon recovered. Two horses on the towing-path were also killed, and a little boy was seriously injured by the falling of the horses.

—The Dam of the Duncannon Iron Works has been swept away by the late freshet.—The works will probably stand still for some six weeks, at least, throwing quite a number of hands out of employment.

—On Monday morning of last week, an accident occurred to a freight train, by running off the track, along the rock, below Patterson, breaking up the engine and completely demolishing the three front cars, scattering the boxes and barrels in all directions.

—Flour from new wheat was in the Augusta, Ga., market, on the 18th.

—As an extraordinary influx of Western delegates and visitors is expected at the Baltimore Convention in June, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplate arrangements by which, with special trains, at convenient hours, with cheap round-trip tickets, the entire hotel accommodations at Washington can be brought into full requisition, in addition to the very splendid provision now making by the numerous excellent hotels of Balimore.

—The Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Georgia has issued their call for the assembling of a Convention of the party, at Milledgeville on Monday, the 4th of June next, to take into consideration the condition of the party, and elect delegates to either Convention.

—Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York, has proven a defaulter to the government to the amount of over $150,000. Fowler has disappeared.

—The great speech of Stephen A. Douglas, delivered a few days since, will be published in the *Globe* as soon as we receive a correct copy.

☞ Large meetings are being held in all the Southern States, favorable to the nomination of the "Little Giant."

The Republican Convention.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Republican Convention assembled to-day at the Wigwam erected by the Republicans of this city.

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. Long before that hour, the concourse of people assembled around the doors numbered many thousands more than could gain admittance.

As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men, and the seats in the galleries were equally closely filled with ladies.

The interior of the Wigwam was handsomely decorated with evergreens, statuary and flowers and presented a striking appearance. A refined taste was clearly indicated. There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while the open doors displayed to view crowds of people in the streets, who were unable to obtain more than a glimpse of the inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Governor Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the Committee. He read the call for the Convention, and made the following remarks: In compliance therewith the people have sent their representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the object of the call. Usage has made it my duty to take the preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention, upon the proceedings of which, permit me to to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal number was ever clothed with a greater responsibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, gentlemen, what this responsibility is. While a part of the adherents of the National Administration are endeavoring to insert a slave code in the party platform, another portion expresses its readiness to accomplish the same result through the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, willing by indirectness to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democracy. While these and other stupendous wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sentiment of country, are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that compose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems to be left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Convention. Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that through the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed here you may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people and to strengthen them, in the fact that yours is the Constitutional party of the country, and the only constitutional party; that you are actuated by principle, and that you will be guided by the light and by the example of the fathers of the Republic. Fortunately you are not required to enunciate untried principles of government. This has been well and wisely done by the statesmen of the Revolution. Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining like objects and doctrines. Then will the end sought be accomplished. The Union and the Constitution will be preserved, and the Government be administered by patriots and statesmen.

Governor Morgan then named Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President.

The nomination was received with immense applause, and carried unanimously.

Judge Marshall introduced Mr. Wilmot as a man who dared to do right regardless of consequences. With such men there is no such word as fail.

Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention, briefly returning thanks for this high and undeserved honor. He would carry the remembrance of it with him to the day of his death. It was unnecessary for him to remind the Convention of the high duty that devolved upon them. A great sectional interest had for years dominated with a high hand over the affairs of this country. It had bent all its energy to the extension and naturalization of slavery. It is the mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy and restore to the Government the policy of the Revolutionary fathers; to resist the dogma that slavery exists wherever the Constitution extends; to read the Constitution as our fathers read it; that the Constitution was not ordained to embrace slavery within all the limits of the country. They lived and died in the faith that slvavery was a blot and would soon be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great slave empire, not one would have drawn the sword in such a cause. The battle was fought to establish freedom. Slavery is sectional—freedom is national. [Applause.]—He deemed it unnecessary to remind the delegates of the outrages and usurpations of the Democratic party. These outrages will not be confined to the limits of the slave States if the South has the power, and the safety of the free States requires that the Republicans should take the Government and administer it as it has been administered by Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, even down to Van Buren and Polk, before these new dogmas were engrafted in the Democratic policy.

He then assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of harmony to control the action of the delegates.

A committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of the States be called and that the Chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contest, the same be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved that the credentials of the gentleman from Oregon or New York, he did not know which, be presented to the Committee.

Horace Greeley.—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion of Mr. Greeley was adopted.

The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan at 5 o'clock, Judge Goodrich, of Minnesota, in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise they have displayed in the erection and decoration of this fine hall for the meeting of the Convention.

An enthusiastic delegate here proposed three cheers for the ladies of Chicago. The Convention compromised by giving one cheer.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory, to prepare a platform.

After a discussion the motion was laid on the table until a permanent organization was effected.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock P. M., which eventually prevailed.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, rose and was received with loud cheers. He moved a vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called the attention to the action of another Convention, which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions. He hoped that this Convention would finish all its business by 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. [Loud applause.]

The vote was re-considered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, and fix a future time for the excursion.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Wigwam was again crowded to overflowing, a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as they were opened, filling the hall almost instantly with a densely packed mass from the platform to the entrance.

The galleries were also well filled with ladies, though not so compactly as during the morning session.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for an excursion on the Lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock for the Convention. He moved that the Convention attend the excursion at six o'clock. Lost, amidst applause from the body of the hall.

Mr. Horton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, for permanent President.

The report was received with loud applause.

Mr. Ashmun, on taking the chair, was greeted with immense applause, the delegations rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention, Republicans and Americans—My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark of your confidence, and the spirit in which it is offered. I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position; but I am cheered and sustained by the faith that the same generosity which brought me here will carry me through the discharge of my duties. I will not shrink from the position, which is at this time a post of danger as well as honor. [Applause.]

Gentlemen—We have come here to-day, at the call of the country, from widely separated homes, to fulfill a great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a momentous question would have called this vast multitude together. Nothing but the deep sense of danger into which the Government is just running could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degredation into which it has fallen. [Loud applause.] We have come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freeman can perform. We have here, in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation and carrying on of a new Administration, and with the help of God we will do it. [Applause.] No mere controversy about abstraction brought us here to-day. We do not come on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey and the time we have devoted to it would not have been made except at some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face and the earnest behavior which has been manifested in all the preliminary discussions show that all have a true and deep sense of the solemn obligations which are resting upon us. Gentlemen, it does not belong to me to make any extended address, but rather to assist in the details of the business which belongs to the Convention; but allow me to say that I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of our General Government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a Constitutional Government, against a free people and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes is not for me to recite. It is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send into the House of Representatives. [Laughter and applause.] We are here as a grand inquest of the nation, and will find out for him and his confederates not only a punishment terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory. [Loud applause.]

Before proceeding to business, the Convention will allow me to congratulate you and the people on the striking features which, I think, must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gathered in this beautiful ci . It is that brotherly kindness and generous emulation which has marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm and generous preferences, are expressed. Ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared. But not, during the three days spent among you all, have I heard an unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hail it as an augury of success; and if during the proceedings of the Convention you will unite to perpetuate that feeling and allow it to prevade all your proceedings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen of success, whoever may be the standard-bearer in the great contest that is pending. [Applause.] In that spi gentlemen. let us now proceed to business, the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Marsh, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, who took their seats.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, on the part of C. G. Thomas, a working Republican of Chicago, presented to the Chair a handsome gavel.—He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious, in consequence of its association, being a piece of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican party—strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans—"Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of the conflict the Republicans would be able to say, with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."—[Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the mottoes, and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracey, of California, moved that a Committee of one from each State and Territory, on Resolutions, be appointed, and that the Illinois resolutions be referred to the said Committee. Adopted without debate.

The Committee was then appointed, including the name of *Horace Greeley, from Oregon.*

When the name of Horace Greeley, of Oregon, was announced, it was received with loud cheers and laughter.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, it was agreed to appoint a General Republican Committee for the ensuing four years.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. Mr. Patton, of Chicago, delivered an impressive prayer.

Mr. R. M. Corwin, from the Committee on Rules and orders, reported the rules for the government of the Convention.

One of the rules required that four votes be cast by the delegates at large, and two from each Congressional district; and that 304 votes (being a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States of the Union are represented, in the above ratio,) be required to nominate candidates. (Loud cries of "No! no!" with mingled sneers and hisses.)

Mr. James, of New York, desired to say that only seventeen States were represented in the committee when the rule requiring 304 votes was adopted by one majority. He presented as a minority report a substitute for the said rule, requiring only a majority of all the votes cast. (Applause.)

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and moved to lay the report on the Rules on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, reported that there were no contested seats in twenty-four States, while Pennsylvania and New Jersey had sent four delegates from each Congressional District, and Iowa eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the Texas delegation to the Committee.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved also to refer back the Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia delegations. This was a representive body, and men who represented no constituency should not come with a full vote.—In Maryland thirty persons had gathered in Baltimore and sent delegates here.

Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, regarded this whole thing as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here.

Mr. Hickman, of Indiana, did not object to the admission of any State but Texas. He did desire that the question should be investigated and that the delegates from Texas should show who sent them there.

Mr. ——, of Texas, said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas, because she was an infant child. She was at least growing.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, thought that the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. If they have not, let them make a definite report and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recommit were lost by a large vote.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the entire report and called for a vote by States; he regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was mentioned.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, said that the sub-Committee had fully investigated the title of delegates to seats and were satisfied that all were regular.

The motion to recommit was carried. Yeas, 275½; nays, 172½.

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted aye because of the delicacy of their position.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past three o'clock, P. M., the Convention was called to order.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 33 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, Texas 6.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules was then taken up.

The second rule, giving the delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, and then adopted.

On the 4th rule being read, which provides that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates.

The minority report, to nominate by a majority of the votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said this subject was one of the most important that could arise. It has been carefully considered by the Committee. If any State is absent, whether by design or accident, the Convention does not cast her vote for her, but says she shall have a vote in the selection of candidates. She is here in spirit and her rights are respected. These were the main considerations that influenced the Committee.

Judge James, of New York, on the part of the minority, said that a rule had already been adopted by the Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of the Convention.—The majority was therefore substantially a two third vote—304 being only 7 votes short of two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conventions.

Wm. B. Mann, of Pennsylvania, said he came from a State where the majority rules. He knew of no reason why it should be otherwise here. If the majority rule should prevail, it would seem like a secret blow at a candidate who had done no wrong. This act neither he nor any of the gallant hearts from Pennsylvania around him would allow.

Loud cries of "Question, question."

A vote by States was demanded. When Pennsylvania was called her delegates asked for time to consult.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting. [Cries of order and hisses.]

Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the People's party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers and cries of order.]

Mr. Goodrich said that he had not questioned the right of the People's party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates being unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

The vote was then announced and the minority rule as reported by Judge James, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted—yeas 331, nays 130. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The rules as amended were then adopted.

Judge Jessup, from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

THE PLATFORM, AS REPORTED.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1st. That the history of the nation during the last four years has established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and Constitutional triumph.

2d. That the maintenance of the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and shall be preserved.

3rd. That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by the Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates.—And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

4th. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5th. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempts at the enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest—and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6th. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government. That a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans; while the present startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7th. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with its contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8th. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9th. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity—a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10th. That in the recent vetoes by their Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in these Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11th. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12th. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imposts, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating pricee, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13th. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure, which has already passed the House.

14th. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15th. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16th. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17th. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

A call for the previous question was then voted down, when

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to add to the first resolution the following:

That we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truth that all are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are instituted amongst men to secure the enjoyment of these rights. Not agreed to.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out of the 14th resolution, in relation to the naturalization laws, the words "or any State legislation." Withdrawn.

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolution National Republican Party. He wished to strike out the word "National," as that was not the name by which the party was properly known.

The correction was made.

G. W. Curtis, of New York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was adopted unanimously.

The announcement caused one of the "greatest scenes of excitement" which culminated in a delegation from Oregon moving to proceed to a ballot for a candidate for President.

This renewed the confusion, and cries of "ballot!" were heard on all sides.

The President, however, put the affirmative on a motion to adjourn, and then declared the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Wigwam was packed for a full hour before the Convention assembled this morning.

The President announced the motion pending to be, to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. William M. Evarts nominated William H. Seward as a candidate for President of the United States.

This nomination was received with long continued applause.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, nominated Abram Lincoln, of Illinois.

The audience greeted this nomination with applause.

At the close of the applause some hisses were heard.

Mr. Dudley, of New Jersey, presented the name of William L. Dayton. [Slight applause.]

Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, nominated Simon Cameron. [Slight applause and hisses.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, nominated Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, nominated John McLean, of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

A voice—Abe Lincoln has it, by G—d.—Now let us ballot. [Cheers and hisses.]

Judge Logan of Illinois—Mr. President: In order or out of order, I propose that this Convention give three cheers for the man who is evidently their nominee. [Hisses and cries of no! no! Call the roll!]

The President—If the Convention will get over the "irrepressible" excitement, the calling of the roll will be commenced.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot.

When Maryland was called, the Chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State for Mr. Bates. Two of the delegates claimed their right to individual votes.

After some discussion, the Convention rejected the votes as cast by the Chairman, and received the votes of the delegates separately.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—For Mr. Seward—Maine 10, New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 21, New York 70, Pennsylvania 1½, Maryland 3, Virginia 8, Kentucky 5, Michigan 12, Texas 4, Wisconsin 10, Iowa 2, California 8, Minnesota 8, Kansas 6, Nebraska 2, District of Columbia 2—Total 173½.

For Mr. Lincoln—Maine 6, New Hampshire 7, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 2, Pennsylvania 4, Virginia 14, Kentucky 6, Ohio 8, Indiana 26, Illinois 22, Iowa 2, Nebraska 1—Total, 102.

For Mr. Bates—Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 7, Maryland 8, Delaware 6, Missouri 18, Texas 2, Iowa 1, Oregon, 5—Total, 48.

For Mr. Cameron—Pennsylvania 47½, Virginia 1, Iowa 1, Nebraska 1—Total 50½.

For Mr. McLean—Rhode Island 5, Pennsylvania 1, Kentucky 1, Ohio 4, Iowa 1—Total 12.

For Mr. Chase—New Hampshire 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, Kentucky 8, Iowa 1, Ohio 34, Nebraska 2—Total 49.

For Mr. Dayton—New Jersey 14.

For Mr. Fremont—New Hampshire 1.

For Mr. Sumner—Kentucky 1.

For Mr. Wade—Connecticut 1, Kentucky 2—Total 3.

For Judge Read, of Pa.—Rhode Island 1.

For Mr. Collamer—Vermont 10.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of votes,	465
Necessary to a choice,	233
For Wm. H. Seward, of New York,	173½
" Abram Lincoln, of Illinois,	102
" Simon Cameron, of Penna.,	50½
" Edward Bates, of Missouri,	48
" Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio,	49
" John McLean, of Ohio,	12
" Mr. Wade, of Ohio,	3
" Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey,	14
" John C. Fremont, of California,	1
" Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts,	1
" John M. Read, of Penna.	1
" Jacob Collamer, of Vermont,	10

The second ballot was then taken.

Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn.

The ballot stood as follows:

For Abram Lincoln,	181
" William H. Seward,	184½
" Edward Bates,	35
" Judge McLean,	8
" Salmon P. Chase,	42½
" Simon Cameron,	2
" William Dayton,	10
" C. M. Clay,	2

The following is the vote in detail:—

For Mr. Lincoln—Maine 6, New Hampshire 9, Vermont 10, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 2, Rhode Island 3, Pennsylvania 48, Delaware 6, Virginia 14, Kentucky 9, Ohio 14, Iowa 5, Indiana 26, Illinois 22, Nebraska 1—total 181.

For Mr. Seward—Maine 10. New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 22, New York 70, Pennsylvania 2½, Maryland 3, Virginia 8, New Jersey 4, Kentucky 7, Michigan 12, Texas 6, Wisconsin 10, Iowa, 2, California 8, Minnesota 8, Kansas 6, Nebraska, 3, District of Columbia 2—total 184½.

The third ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Massachusetts	gave	Lincoln	8	additional	votes.
Rhode Island	"	"	5	"	"
New Jersey	"	"	8	"	"
Pennsylvania	"	"	52	"	"
Maryland	"	"	9	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	13	"	"
Ohio	"	"	29	"	"
Oregon	"	"	4	"	"

The vote of Oregon gave Lincoln 230½ votes, or within 1½ of a nomination.

Mr. Andrews, of Massachusetts, then rose and corrrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2½ majority.

Maine cast her 16 votes for Lincoln.

Massachusetts changed, giving 8 votes to Lincoln and 8 to Seward.

The intelligence of the nomination, when conveyed to the people outside, caused a scene of the wildest excitement, beggaring description.

Missouri changed her 18 votes to Lincoln.

Iowa, Connecticut and Minnesota also changed their votes.

The result of the third ballot was then announced:

Whole number of votes,	466
Necessary to a choice,	234
Abram Lincoln received,	350

Mr. Lincoln was declared duly nominated.

The States that still voted for Seward were—New York 70, Massachusetts 8, Maryland 2, Wisconsin 10, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 1½ Michigan 12, California 3, total 111½.

The announcement of the result was received with applause.

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was then made unanimous amid loud cheers.

The Conventlon then adjoured till 5 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock, P. M.

A large banner was brought on the platform by the Pennsylvania delegates, bearing the following inscription:

"*Pennsylvania good for* 20,000 *majority for the People's candidate—Abe Lincoln.*"

The appearance of the banner was greeted with loud applause.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President.

On the second ballot Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, received 364 votes and was declared nominated.

After the delivery of several congratulatory speeches, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

HAIL STORM.—On Monday night this place was visited with a severe storm, attended by hail. In the evening the vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with the low, rumbling noise of the distant thunder, might have been heard in the western horizon, coming closer and closer, until it was fairly upon us at 9 o'clock, when it not only rained, and hailed and blowed, but it poured down. Hail stones fell in our yard as large as hickory nuts. We fear the hail has done great damage to the grain. We go to press too early to have any news from the country; but we hope for the best.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AND POLITICS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held recently, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proper to let it be fully and clearly understood that it is the settled policy of this company to keep aloof from all political contests, and to disapprove of any of its officers or employees taking any active part therein; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we disclaim any intention to interfere with the individual rights of our officers or Employees, we will regard any attempt to control the votes of those in the service of this company, or in any way pervert its influence to the support of any political party, as sufficient ground for summary dismissal."

TWO MEN KILLED.—Shepherd Crownover and George Hampson were killed near Mill Creek by the fast passenger train going east, at 10 o'clock on Monday night last. They had been in this place during the day, and left for their homes in the evening, both intoxicated. Crownover was badly mangled, and instantly killed. Hampson lived two or three hours after he had been struck by the locomotive. They both lived in the neighborhood of Mill Creek. Crownover leaves a family.

THE WEATHER.—Sunday was one of those beautiful days poets sing of. Clear, calm, and salubrious. But to-day (Monday,) the lightning flashes, thunder bellows long, loud and angry, and the rain falls in torrents.—We are almost inclined to the opinion that the clerk of the weather is "wrong shipped," for we have had almost constant rain for two weeks. The air is raw and cold for May, but vegetation comes on finely.

☞ We took a drive into the country, on Thursday last, and were surprised at the flattering aspect the wheat crop presents. The farmers we talked to, are in high spirits, and say they have not seen a more flattering prospect for five years. Most of them have their corn in, and a considerable quantity of it up, which also bids fair to yield an abundant crop.

THE RAILROAD.—On Friday a week, a train of three passenger cars were thrown into the Juniata river below Perrysville, by a land-slide from the ridge. Fortunately the passengers had all left the cars a few minutes before for the purpose of walking around a slide which had previously occurred. Two of the cars immediately sank—the third floated down the river.

THE CANAL.—The late high water in the Juniata river done considerable damage to the Canal at several points between Lewistown and Harrisburg. Boats will not be able to run through before the first of June. A brake occurred in the towing path at this place, on Wednesday morning last, but was repaired by Saturday sufficiently to admit of boats passing.

ACCIDENT.—Fletcher McCahan, a young man employed on the passenger train of the Broad Top Road, met with an accident on Monday of last week. He was coupling some freight cars, and was caught between them, crushing him in a serious manner. He is recovering slowly.

BOQUETS.—Miss Jennie White has our thanks for a beautiful boquet of wild and tame flowers. We also received one of choice garden flowers from Mr. H. W. Miller, but not half as large as the one we shall expect from the same garden in a few weeks.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.—George Jackson, and E. L. Everheart, of this place, and George W. Speer, of Mt. Union, have been appointed to take the census of this county.

☞ New Schedules have gone into effect on the Pennsylvania and Huntingdon and Broad Top roads. See time tables.

THE SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS.—The Southern members of Congress have issued an address to the Seceders from Charleston to attend the Baltimore Convention, and advises them to secede a second time if their demands should not be acceded to. We have no fears that the Seceders will give the Baltimore Convention the least trouble—they left the Convention—are outside of the organization, and can only get back by re-election and submitting to the will of the majority.

LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD.—It is proposed to adopt a resolution at the next National Democratic Convention that no one holding office under the General Government should be allowed a seat in any Democratic Convention. This should be done by all means.—The man who, in the Baltimore Convention, will make such a proposition, will immortalize himself. Let it be done by all means.

Abe Lincoln.

The Phila. *Ledger*, an independent, neutral paper, amuses its readers with an extract from one of the speeches of Mr. Douglas in the contest for the Senatorship with Mr. Lincoln. We publish it as we find it in the columns of that paper:

Mr. Douglas said:

"In the remarks which I have made upon this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personal, disrespectful or unkind to that gentleman. I have known him for nearly twenty-five years.—We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty in a strange town for our support—I an humble school teacher in a town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. [Laughter.] He was more successful in his occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. Mr. Lincoln is one of those peculiar men that has performed with admirable skill in every occupation that he ever attempted. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else. [Laughter.]

But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had a sympathy with him because of the up-hill struggle in life. [Cheers and laughter.] He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys at wrestling, could outrun them at a foot race, beat them at pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, [laughter and cheers;] and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse-race or a fight were the praise of everybody that was present and participated. [Renewed laughter.] Hence, I had a sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him.—In 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso tornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned as a member of Congress from Sangamon District. I, being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war, against his own country. [Cheers and groans.] When he returned home from that Congress, he found that the indignation of the people followed him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was forgotten again by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the Abolition Black Republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred Douglas, for the Republican party to stand upon. Trumbull, too, was one of our own contemporaries."

Mr. Lincoln appears to be very popular in the Northwest, and doubtless he owes his nomination over Mr. Seward to the desire to secure the Northwestern States for the Republican party. His views in regard to slavery are quite as decided as those of Mr. Seward, and on the occasion of his nomination as a candidate for the United States Senate, he made a speech, in which he distinctly announces the "irrepressible conflict," as the following extract will show:

"We are now far into the fifth year since the policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will all become one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

Chicago and Baltimore.---Lincoln and Douglas.

The Republican party, in convention at Chicago, nominated Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate for President of the United States. There must have been strong reasons which could have induced, now, for the second time, the rejection of Mr. Seward, and the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in his place. These reasons are obvious. The Charleston Convention adopted the two-thirds rule—not two-thirds of the vote as originally intended, but two-thirds of the whole Convention, from which fifty delegates had already retired, and it was therefore believed at Chicago that the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Baltimore was impossible. Mr. Lincoln was the opponent of Mr. Douglas in the late contest in the State of Illinois for Senator of the United States.—Mr. Douglas was successful, but with the aid of the Federal office-holders, who recently presented their discarded delegates at Charleston, the contest was extremely close and doubtful.

From the facts above stated, it was believed by the Republicans that Mr. Douglas could not be nominated at Baltimore, and, therefore, that Lincoln would certainly receive the eleven electoral votes of Illinois in November next. Not only was this calculation made with regard to Illinois, but also in relation to Indiana, Ohio, and indeed the whole Northwest. Lincoln was nominated on the assumption that Douglas could not be nominated by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and that if Douglas were discarded, the whole sixty-six votes of that region would certainly be given to Mr. Lincoln.

It will be recollected that in 1856 Illinois and Indiana voted for the Democratic nominee—thus securing his election by the people—and the intention of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln is to withdraw these States, together with the whole Northwest, from the support of the Democratic party in 1860. It remains to be seen whether the Baltimore Convention will profit by the facts to which we have alluded, and, by rejecting the nomination of Mr. Douglas, insure the election of Mr. Lincoln. It is now quite clear that if Mr. Douglas, as was believed at Chicago, should be discarded by the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Lincoln's election may be regarded as certain. Mr. Lincoln has, perhaps, gone farther than the Republican platform of 1856 against the States of the South. The great battle between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas in the late Senatorial contest in Illinois, was on the doctrine that there was, in reality, an irrepressible conflict between the slave States of this Union and the free States; that all must ultimately become slave States or free, and that the whole moral and political power of the Government should be used to make them all free States. This Mr. Douglas denied, contending that in the future, as in the past, from soil, climate, productions, and other causes, there might continue to be slave States as well as free States, and that neither the moral nor the political power of the Government should be used to favor the one or the other. His doctrine was non-intervention by Congress, in States or Territories, and that the problem might be left in the future, as in the past, to that solution which time and circumstances would produce. He, Mr. Douglas, believed that a perpetual union between the slave States and the free States was practicable. It was denied by Mr. Lincoln, and this was the great controversy between them, in which Mr. Douglas was successful.

But it is now quite certain that if Mr. Douglas be rejected by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln will sweep Illinois, Indiana, and the whole North-west, and his election by the people, becomes, perhaps, a forgone conclusion. One thing is sure, and must be known to the Baltimore Convention, and that is, that with Douglas they can triumph; and that, with any other candidate, defeat is almost inevitable. What the result may be time will determine. The Seceders and Disunionists who retired from the Charleston Convention would, most assuredly, prefer the election of a Republican President rather than the success of Mr. Douglas; but whether this factious, personal opposition can control the masses of the people of the Southern States remains to be seen. It is not doubted that a large majority of the delegates from the South refused to secede, and will sustain Mr. Douglas if nominated.—*The Press.*

Ought Douglas Withdraw?

Is a question which is earnestly propounded by many men, whose only object we know is the good of the Democratic party, and who only seek the perpetuation of its power. Men whose whole lives have been devoted to its success, and who have never permitted either their love for a man, or their antipathy to him to prevent them from doing justice to his merits. When such men in all sincerity, and with an anxiety which shows how deeply they are interested in the answer, ask the question, then we are willing to give the best solution in our power to the question. It is unnecessary for us to revert to the history of the last three years. It is unnecessary to refer to the glorious battle which Stephen A. Douglas has fought almost single handed for a cardinal principle of Democracy. It is unnecessary for us to give reasons why he has come to be regarded as the embodiment of that principle. Without fortune to attract the selfish; without patronage to reward the place seekers; without power to attract to him the ambitious, he entered the canvass for Presidential honors, trusting his fate in the hands of the people. His flattering success at Charleston shows that he did not put his trust in his countrymen in vain. A clear majority of the delegates to that Convention, designated him as the choice of their constituents, and that majority represented nearly two-thirds of the entire Democratic vote of the United States. Throwing aside entirely the great merits of the man, the question arises, ought a majority submit to the will of a minority? and this is the only question to be decided. Is it Democratic that an obstinate minority should control a majority? To this question there can be but one answer.

Then comes the spacious argument that to restore harmony to the party, the withdrawal of his name is necessary; to harmonize elements that are not willing to submit to the expressed will of the majority, he must be sacrificed. That the withdrawal of Douglas' name after the facts which have been developed, would have that tendency, no sane man believes. His friends are ardent and self-sacrificing; they are not man worshippers, but regarding him as the embodiment of a principle, he is the pole around which their affections centre. Should he be sacrificed contrary to the usages of the party, or should he withdraw, will any one pretend that the strictest party drill could induce the rank and file of the party to vote for his successful competitor? We think not. We believe as firmly as we believe in our existence, that after the facts which have transpired at Charleston, Douglas is the only living Democrat who can carry a Northern or North-western State; that he is the only Democrat who can be elected President; that his withdrawal would be that death-knell of the Democratic party. Believing this, we think his duty, and the duty of those delegates who voted for him at Charleston is a plain one. However willing he may be to sacrifice his personal aspirations, the time for such a sacrifice has gone by. His withdrawal now would be regarded as a pusilanimous act, whilst his desertion by his friends would be a succumbing to the insolent demands of men who have not the welfare of the Democratic party at heart, which must result fatally to its best interests.—*Ebensburg Mountaineer.*

THE LUMBER BUSINESS AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The *Lycoming Gazette*, in a lengthy description of the recent flood in the West Branch, and the loss to the lumbermen of that vicinity by the breaking of the boom above Williamsport, says:

"It is estimated that fifty million feet of lumber passed Williamsport—and the best lot of logs ever floated to this celebrated lumber depot—their value being about *half a million of dollars*. The mills are not running at present, and will not be in operation until the recent troubles are settled. There yet remains a portion of the logs in the booms, and we learn that the majority of lumbermen will soon go on regularly with their business.—The loss will be felt more or less by the whole community. Considering that there is less dry lumber in this market now than there has been at this season for many years, it will make the price of lumber advance very much. It is thought that there will be a sufficient quantity of logs in the booms to keep the mills running from a third to half of the manufacturing season. For hundreds of miles down the river many of the logs have been picked up. Crews of men have been sent on to take charge of them, and the loss will not be a total one, as the logs will be sold and sufficient money recovered, together with the balance of stock here, to enable our lumbermen to carry on their business. At the same time the manufacture of lumber will be put off for two or three months later than usual."

A VOICE FROM CLARION.—The Democracy of Clarion county held a meeting on the 8th inst., and passed the following resolutions with but two dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Clarion county, do cordially endorse and affirm the platform of principles adopted by the Charleston Convention, believing it strictly constitutional in its requirements, and eminently conservative in character.

Resolved, That Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, having received in the Democratic National Convention, a majority of the votes of the whole convention, and more than all other candidates combined, he is justly entitled to, and of right ought to be, the nominee of said convention.

Resolved, That we hereby request our Senatorial, and instruct our Representative delegates to cast their votes for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, at the adjourned convention at Baltimore.

Arnold Plumer is representative delegate from this district—will he obey instructions

☞ More than twenty Democratic papers heretofore opposed to Douglas, have, since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, come out flat-footed for his nomination at Baltimore.

☞ Mr. Powell, a soldier in the war of 1812, and an Old Defender, died at York, Pa., on Friday last.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where dialogues of Books can be seen.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Friut Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. B. L. Agnew, Dr. J. IRVIN STEEL, of Ripley, Ohio, to Miss MARY M. GWIN, of this place.

DIED,

Of Consumption, in Fannettsburg, Franklin county, JOHN KEGRISE, in the 59th year of his age.

In this place, Sabbath evening, the 20th inst., JANE F., wife of Rev. Geo. W. Zahniser, Pastor of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Church, and daughter of Gen. John Forker, of Mercer, Pa., aged 28 years.

Suddenly seized on last Friday afternoon by disease, congestion of the brain ensued, and for forty-eight hours our whole community, with deep feelings of interest in her behalf, was agitated with alternate fear and hope.—But medical skill, sympathizing friends, and the prayers of a sorrowing church, could not stay the hand of death—the decree had gone forth. Scarcely a year has elapsed since she made her home among us, and in that time, her kind and winning manners and christian deportment, endeared her to all who knew her. A devoted husband and idolized daughter, although separated from relatives, and with "the light of their earthly house gone out," have the heartfelt sympathy of this community, and the light of the Son of righteousness, as well as the hope of a blissful re-union hereafter, to cheer them in their sad bereavement. O.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 21.—The Flour market continues inactive at previous quotations, the sales being only to supply the trade, at from $5,87½ to $6 for superfine, $6,12½@6,37½ for extra, $6,50@6,75 for family, and $7@7,50 ₱ bbl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is also very quiet, and selling, as wanted, at $4,12½@4,25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal remains unchanged, and a further sale of 150 bbls Penna was made at $3,50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—There is not much doing, the receipts being light and holders rather firmer in their views; sales reach about 4,000 bus. Penna at 138@145 for fair to very prime, and 155@160c for white. Rye continues scarce, and a sale of 200 bus. Penna was made at 90c. Corn is without much demand to-day, and some 7,000 bus. found buyers at 73@75c for fair to prime Southern and Penna yellow, including 500 bus handsome white at 78c and 1,200 bushels damaged yellow at 66c mostly afloat. Oats are unchanged and 1,500 bus Penna sold at 45c in store. A sale of Canada Barley was made at 75c.

ENCAMPMENT.—The Commissioned Company and Brigade Officers of the 14th Division U. P. M., will meet in Convention in Lewistown, *on Wednesday, May 30th, 1860, to determine* on the time and place of holding a Military Encampment.

J. W. CRAWFORD,
Major Gen. 14th Division U. P. M.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1860-2t.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Executors.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK. D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber, in the Diamond, in the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale. The property is well located for business, there being a large store room in the building.

Persons wishing to purchase will call soon.

M. STROUS.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L ISENBERG.
Executor.

Alexandria, May 9, 1860.*

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

ATTENTION! All the Brigade and Staff Officers, and Companies of the 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V., you are hereby ordered to meet in the borough of Huntingdon, fully armed and equipped, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 25th of May, 1860, for Inspection and Battalion Drill.

Company A. Scott Artillery.
" I. Scott Infantry.
" D. Ringold Artillery.
" G. Union Guards.
" N. Jackson Artillery.

ALSO.

Agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed April 21st, 1858, SECTION 4—*Twelfth*—There will be an election held at the Court House, to elect two suitable persons to fill the office of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and to organize and name Regiment, &c.

By order of Major R. C. McGill, Brigade Inspector.

J. S. MILLER.
Battalion Major.

BATTALION MAJOR'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday, the 25th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-west corner of Smith and Church streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 200 feet on Church street, and extending in depth 200 feet on Smith street; to be sold as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchasers.

JAMES GWIN, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday, the 26th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., the undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Henderson, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Jno. Flenner, James Sloan, John Warefel, and others, containing 310 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Christopher Dumars, dec'd.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL FETTERMAN,
JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK,
Executors of Christopher Dumars, dec'd,
By their Attorneys, Miles & Dorris.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county,

H. GLAZIER, Clerk O. C.

WM. H. KING, Auctioneer.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, AT PORTSTOWN.

WHITE & LONG

Respectfully informs the public generally, that they have just opened a fine assortment of NEW GOODS at their store-room in Portstown, near the old bridge, where they will be pleased to receive calls.

Their stock of Goods consists of every variety of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FISH, SALT, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

They desire the public to call and examine their Goods and prices,—and they assure all that *it will pay* to give them a call.

Portstown, April 25, 1860.-4t

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of FISHER & SON, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. EAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. EAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32	
4 52	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 37	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 45	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10		Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03	
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 4:30 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8:10 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Superintendent.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1860.

1860. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AT D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beavertteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING *FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Our Chip Basket.

WHY is the world like a piano? Because it is full of sharps and flats.

MOST calamitous companions—girls in their gigglehood, and boys in their boobyhood.

THE Chinese picture of ambition is a "Mandarin trying to catch a comet, by putting salt on his tail."

WHAT is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed? One flees for shelter and the other is a shelter for flees.

THE man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as an affectionate girl. We expect not.

A NEW counterfeit bank note is described as having for its vignette, "a female with a rake in her lap."

"PAPA, have guns got legs?" "No."—"How do they kick then?" "With their breaches, my dear."

"Who is that with Miss Flint," said a wag to his companion. "Oh, that is a spark which she has struck."

SOON after the battle at Leipsic, a wit observed: "Bonaparte must now be in funds, as he received a check on the banks of the Elbe."

A BUSINESS man of our acquaintance is so scrupulously exact in all his doings, that whenever he pays a visit, he always insists on taking a receipt.

A NEGRO being caught stealing from a henroost, excused himself by saying, "Dat he only came dar to see if de chickens sleep wid dar eyes open."

MILTON was asked by a friend if he would instruct his daughters in the different languages. "No," said he, "one tongue is enough for a woman."

SILENCE is more sociable than false speaking. A dog that we know is better company than a man whose language we do not understand.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.—There is a cockney youth, who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweet-heart, cries, "Fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment, she plunges her head out of the window, and inquires "Where?" when he poetically slaps himself on the bosom and exclaims, "Ere, my Hangelina!"

A COUNTRY apothecary being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry his game bag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success exclaimed:—

"Lor, master, there's a covey; if you get near 'em, won't you *physic* 'em?"

"Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?"

"Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the lad.

AN editor of our acquaintance says he has an antipathy to disembodied spirits. We know he has, for he never comes across them without taking good care that they shall not remain long out of the body.

AN Arabian, who brought a blush to a maiden's cheeks by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her: "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

AT a trial before a Squire, the following queer coloquy occurred:

Council—"Didn't you tell P— to go to the devil?"

Witness—"I rather think I did."

Council—"Well, did he go?"

Witness—"I guess not; but if he did, he made a quick trip of it, for I met him the next day.

AT a meeting of riflemen one of the speakers told a story of an officer of a city corps, who, when marching his men through the streets, forgot the word in command, and cried out, "Right shoulders forward," when he should have said "left." When he found his men turning a contrary way to that intended he shouted, "Right about face," but this only making matters worse he discarded military phraseology, and came down to plain "Why don't you turn down B—— street?"

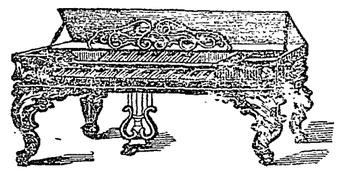
"MISSES HOWE."—At a tea-party in Iowa City, a while ago, where those who have "benefit of clergy" are privileged characters, the "Rev." Samuel Storrs Howe, a frisky bachelor of over fifty winters, happened to be present—as usual. One of the ladies at the tea-table, thought to enliven the conversation by addressing him upon the subject of his recently engaging in the business of housekeeping—that is, "setting up bachelor's hall;" and asked him how he got along, whether he felt at home, &c. "Why, yes, ma'am," was the reply, "I begin to feel a good deal in the family way." The ladies bit their lips, and concluded the information was too good to keep—from their husbands. —*St. Chas. Intel.*

THE Vermont *Patriot* tells a story of an old usurer who went, one day, to visit a former borrower who had since, fortunately, grown from poverty to independence. They went into the garden. Passing along a walk flanked on either side with flowers, of great beauty and variety, the visitor made no remark until he came to the potato patch, when he exclaimed, "My friend, you'll have a fine crop of potatoes there!" "That's just like you," said the proprietor, "when gentlemen and ladies pass through my garden, they look at the flowers—but when a d—d hog comes in, all he can see is potatoes!"

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO. LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, *John Scott*, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the Large Coffee Pot,
728 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, *Huntingdon*, and at *Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek*, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

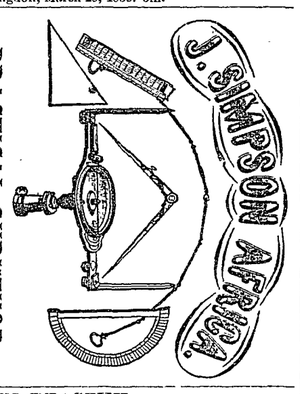
over received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Genile Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every STATE.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIED DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, *Philadelphia*, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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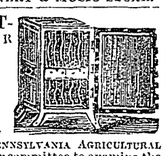
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's *Penmanship, in eleven numbers.*
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

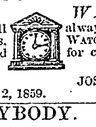
IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on *business in company* with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.



JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have *rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry*, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will *sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce.* Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture: or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa.